

THURSDAY, March 23, 1865.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Sherman is reported near Goldsboro, N. C., which is already reported evacuated by the rebels.

Johnson and Bragg are said to have effected a junction, and to have a combined force of 55,000 men. Their fighting point does not seem to have been chosen as yet.

Schofield's forces are within co-operating distance of Sherman, if not actually with him.

The destruction of rebel property at Fayetteville, army stores, munitions, &c., and the capture of ordnance and other arms were immense.

Sheridan had turned up at the White House, after a rapid voyage from the Confederacy than any previous one of the war. It is believed he intends further mischief directly. His entire loss was fifty men and two officers. The rebels must have given him a wide berth everywhere.

The army of Lee was showing some signs of activity, and Grant is believed to be ready for any movement it may make.

A great financial panic was prevailing in New York. Gold had fallen to 56 1/2 premium, and prices of stocks, goods and provisions were declining in sympathy with the gold movement. Several heavy failures of speculators and merchants are announced.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 20, 1865.

The unfortunate men who were sent to the State House during the winter, have again been granted a few days absence, and have gone to their different homes partially restored. They will return in a few days, and will not work, making speeches and going through various evolutions, under the hallucination that they have a great work to perform. Some of them at the end of the session will return home completely cured, but we fear that many will have to be returned next winter to effect a permanent restoration.

The House fixed the 16th inst., as the day on which to adjourn sine die, and the Senate changed the day to March 30th. The present prospect is that the body will disband about the 10th of April. Several important bills are yet to be passed, among them, the Railroad bill, the Telegraph bill and the Appropriation bill. The latter has passed the House and is now in the Senate, where the item appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to erect an Asylum for Idiots, is eliciting much discussion.

The Railroad bill has passed the Senate and is before the House. It provides that the Governor shall appoint three Commissioners, one of whom must be a practical engineer, whose duty it shall be to inspect all roads once in three months. It compels rail road companies to keep their tracks, rolling stock and machinery in good condition and upon failure to do so roads may be enjoined from running their trains until the roads are repaired. All companies are required to post up at all of their offices and places of business, bills exhibiting their rates of tariff for passengers and freight, and no greater sum shall be received than that set forth in the published rates, which shall not be greater than the sum already allowed by law. It is furthermore made the duty of the Commissioners to see that the laws relating to the railroads of the State are enforced, and in case of violation by any railroad, to proceed at once and collect the penalties for such violation. They shall also have power to restrict the speed of trains, when by reason of the condition of the road, the public safety requires it. The law also authorizes Commissioners to make rules and regulations for the management of trains, guarding of bridges, &c., to insure the safety of passengers.

These are the principal provisions of the bill, and it has our best wishes for a successful passage through both Houses. The frightful number of railroad accidents which occurred during the winter has called the attention of the public to the matter, and the slaughter of Senator Whetstone brought the subject home to every member of the Legislature. The facts of the accident on the Marietta road, in which the lamented Senator lost his life, will never be fully known. The accounts which appeared in the Cincinnati papers were written by the officers of the road, and the use of the telegraph line, to transmit facts, was refused to newspaper correspondents. An effort was made to hush the matter up as much as possible. It is said by those who were at the place soon after the accident occurred that the Conductors had some 10 or 12 more tickets taken up, than there were persons accounted for. These persons were burned or washed away, and it will perhaps never be known by their friends where they disappeared. There was a station one mile and a half from the bridge, on the one side, and another one mile from

the bridge on the other side, the pier fell about 4 o'clock in the morning, and the train went down about 7. Here was three hours time to prevent the accident, with railroad officers only one mile distant, and yet it was allowed to take place. We have these statements from persons who assisted in extricating some of the bodies from ruins of the train.

The following bills, among a number of others, have passed the Legislature, and become laws within the last few weeks:

Repealing the act to punish judges of election for receiving the vote of any person having a "visible admixture of African blood." Of course all the Democrats voted against its repeal.

To increase the pay of township assessors to two dollars and fifty cents per day.

To authorize township trustees to levy taxes to provide for gravelling roads leading to cemeteries.

To amend the bill to prohibit the killing of game, birds and animals out of season: making it unlawful to kill such game between the 14th of January and the 15th of October, and to prohibit catching quail or Virginia partridge in traps or nets.

To authorize the Free Banks to close up their business, and by a vote of a majority of their stockholders, to become National Banks.

Making appropriation for the payment of the interest and sinking fund on the principal of the State debt, &c.

We notice that the Copperhead papers are chuckling with a great deal of satisfaction over the plight in which the Vice President appeared at the inauguration. Every drunken editor in the State is throwing stones at him, and every sober one of that persuasion, sees retributive justice in the humiliation of the Patriot of Tennessee. Even many of his friends are howling for his resignation. Temperance people are shocked and outraged, and drunkards are glad to find such a conspicuous excuse for their own weakness. But it ought to be remembered that Andy Johnson is not an habitual drunkard, and he has shown himself to be one of the most courageous men and unselfish patriots in the country. Nothing but some disease or unnatural and insane mood, could have brought him to appearing at the inauguration in a state of intoxication. It is no evidence of temperate habits to throw stones at him. This reminds us that a resolution has been introduced into the House to expel one of the Clerks for getting on a spree. But the members, being sinners themselves, don't like to cast their votes at the young man. We remember the red-faced Democratic member from a Northern county, who occupied a seat in the House, last session. He was seldom sober, and, of course, was opposed to drunkenness, and gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, somewhat as follows:

"Gives notice (hie) of his intention (hie) to-morrow or some subsequent (hie) day of session, to (hie) introduce bill to provide against the evils (hie) resulting from intoxication' lickers (hie)."

Hundreds of paroled prisoners are daily passing through the city. They come from all the Southern States, emancipated and many of them half insane. A. F. M.

THE FLOODS. The sudden melting of the deep snows under the recent heavy rains, have occasioned floods of unprecedented magnitude in various parts of the country. In Western New York, especially on the line of the New York Central Railroad, the damage done was immense. In Rochester several streets were entirely overflowed; many buildings swept off, others undermined and many uninhabitable. The business thoroughfares of the city were, for the time being, turned into mill races. The great bridge on the Genesee river was carried away; the gas works were submerged and the city is at night in total darkness. The newspapers have all been compelled to suspend publication, their press rooms filled with water. At Syracuse, also, the destruction of property has been very great. Three hundred dwellings have been flooded and the salt works are much injured. Great damage has been done to the Erie Canal and to many parts of the railroad, but by great exertions travel will be made possible on the latter on and after to-day. We shall, no doubt, have additional particulars of extensive damage in other sections of New York as soon as the facts can be gathered. No less disastrous has been the result of the overflow of the Allegheny river. The loss at Oil City has been very severe, and all along the course of the river property has been destroyed to an extent almost beyond computation. [Cin. Gazette.]

The Mormons have commenced cutting a canal of a magnitude far exceeding anything of the kind ever undertaken in the territory before, for the two-fold purpose of irrigation and navigation. Starting near the boundaries of Utah and Salt Lake counties, it will wind its way along the Eastern side of the Valley, watering the land on its course, including a very considerable tract yet unbroken, and reaching a terminus in the city, a short distance south and west of where the artesian well is being sunk, its entire length being over thirty-two miles.

A man in Illinois told posts from a few acres of land, 11 years old to the Central Illinois Railroad to the amount of \$10,000.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on the 15th, Mr. Gunkel offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on the Reform Farm:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Board of Commissioners of the Ohio Reform Schools be, and are hereby authorized, if in their discretion they shall deem the same advisable, to prepare one of the buildings on said farm for the exclusive use of girls, and to admit, on terms similar to those prescribed by law, for the admission of boys, not more than twenty girls of an age not greater than fourteen years, who shall be supported and educated therein for the term of one year, unless otherwise ordered by the General Assembly.

Resolved, That if the said Board shall exercise the authority hereby given, they shall report fully to the next General Assembly upon the success or failure of the said experiment.

Mr. West presented a resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the State, so as to permit the public printing to be done under the control of the proper State officers at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The House resolution for a sine die adjournment was taken from the table, on motion of Mr. Howells, and after striking out the 16th of March, the blank was filled with Thursday, March 30th, at 12 o'clock, meridian. This amended the resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to appoint Commissioners to regulate the railroads of the State, with numerous amendments, which were severally agreed to, and the bill laid on the table for further consideration.

DIRECT FROM RICHMOND.

Interview with a Refugee—Interesting Statement—Distressing Condition of the People—Starvation staring them in the face.

A prolonged conversation with a gentleman just from the rebel metropolis, has furnished us with some agreeable information. Our readers may rely on its correctness, for we are assured of the informant's veracity.

LEAVING THE CONFEDERACY is a feat not easily accomplished. True, there is a regular but expensive method of slipping away, but few have the freemasonry to hit upon the *modus operandi*. General Geary commands a brigade of rebel cavalry between the Charles City and Williamsport Roads. For some time two of his scouts were profitably engaged in carrying mails and passengers to General Knutz's headquarters. Some lovely, decoying Delilah placed detectives on the track of these guides, and had them arrested. In brief time they were tried by drum-head court-martial, and sentenced to be shot to death by musketry. On their way to jail the guards were supplied with potent portions from a whisky bottle, which soon overcame their watchfulness. The scouts made good their escape, but in the midst of death their eye was still in business, for our communicative visitor was allowed to accompany them for the moderate sum of six hundred dollars.

THE CONFEDERATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE is in the old Monumental Hotel, corner of Ninth and Grace streets. It was till very lately in charge of William H. S. Taylor, a Baltimorean. This gentleman tarried so long over his cups that he was no longer allowed to linger in the office. In this building are adjusted Quartermasters' Commissaries, Ordnance accounts and claims of deceased soldiers. The clerks have been very unhappy of late, because of repeated threats to thrust them into the regular army. A few days since, all the books and accounts were secretly placed in four barrels, and sent away ostentatiously toward Danville. There was in this proceeding a twofold purpose; first, to create alarm; and next, to hold forth the idea that abundant stores were going to the army.

JEFF DAVIS AND THE NEGROES. The former looks emaciated and ill. He seldom walks about, and his family attend but little notice. A great cloud seems to overshadow this man, and threatens to blot all nobles from his name, as he has destroyed the comfort of a thousand homes.

The negroes, of whom he owns legions, are his most bitter enemies. That he caused the war and bloodshed, they all assert, when it is safe to speak, and his life would not be worth a sou, if they had their will of the usurper. His last plan of black militia was the last straw that broke the camel's back. To fight for the masters who had abused and worked them so long, is even too revolting for the souls of those steeped in the most abject slavery.

OLD BOB LEE AND HIS ARMIES. But one man's reputation has stood the wreck and ruin of the hard times South. That immortal part has gone from Wise and Wigfall, Davis and Stevens. "Old Bob Lee," as his soldiers delight to call him, is the pride of chivalry; while of other traitors but little remains, save bestial strength and cunning. Great sagacity can no longer avail this chieftain, for the gathering of events, the crowding of armies, the constant defeats, must soon work his undoing. Our informant is quite sure this General is not in Richmond.

Johnston is there, but Lee has gone Southward with a detachment from the Army of Northern Virginia. Knowing ones in Richmond, who catch a glimpse of the figures passing through the Adjutant General's office state, the number of men before Grant, at 50,000. Squads are constantly going away, but no recruits return.

HOW EXHAUSTED REBELS ARE SERVED. The only addition received to Lee's army is the returned prisoners. They had been promised burlongs for sixty days, but instead of an opportunity to visit friends, were hustled into the trenches. How can you expect a party that has broken every National tie to keep any promise invariably?—These men are very angry for returning. "Oh! had we only known this in time, could we have been forced to return? No, never!" A plan has been adopted by their officers to prevent men from deserting when stationed at outposts. It shows how weak is the *esprit de corps* among such soldiers, and might aptly be called

POSTING PICKETS TO WATCH PICKETS. When an officer stations a vedette at any exposed point, where he could easily decamp, a guard is stationed in the rear to watch his movements, and shoot the man in advance if he attempts to leave. Any picket shooting another attempting to desert is to be rewarded by a sixty days' furlough.—No espionage is so complete but there are men who can elude its toils. There was one case where the rear guard happened to be the brother of that sentinel he was to shoot. The one in advance started for our works, and was quickly followed by his relative. Both brought with them their weapons and equipments.

THE DANVILLE RAILROAD. Formerly ran only to the place after which it is named. Within two years it has been extended to Salisbury, North Carolina, and is known as the Piedmont Road. Travelers used to go to Weldon, then to Raleigh, and then round to Greensborough, which was exceedingly roundabout. Grades on this road are steep and locomotion slow. It is taxed to the utmost capacity, and in conjunction with the canal, has been the sole dependence of Richmond for many months. Lee will guard this track at all hazards, for by it is his only mode of egress.

Provisions have been so scarce that General Lee was obliged to levy from every family a small contribution to keep alive the troops. If a family had two barrels of flour, one must be given to him, and the Government would pay the stipulated price. Thus

if a man has a barrel of flour, for which he pays \$12.00, the Government takes it and pays a liberally gives him in return one-half that sum.

GOD SEND GRANT'S ARMY QUICKLY! Is the nightly prayer of thousands in that city. It is whispered upon the sidewalks; at the corner of the streets this petition is sighed; from those around the child, drear, desolated hearts, and before the family altar, comes the supplication, "God send Grant's army here quickly!"

The saddest sight of all sorrowing scenes is that witnessed every day in Richmond. A long string of bereaved female humanity, flowing to the Government store-houses for the scant bounty it doles out with churlish hand. All these have lost the friends of youth, the stays of old age, the beauty of life.—There are the young, the aged, the deformed, the crazed, all emaciated by want, bowed down by sorrow. These suffering ones have our deepest sympathy; those who hoard their gold and feed in secret their portly carcasses, shall meet but execration. The cup of their mingling runneth over. God will send Grant and his army.

Great Freshet at the East.

FRANKLIN, Pa., March 17.—We are having the greatest flood ever known in this region. The bridge at Oil City and French Creek bridge, at Franklin, were swept away. Miles of the railroad track are gone, and the telegraph lines on Oil Creek are washed away. Houses, tanks, barrels full and barrels empty cover the river. The loss is estimated by the million. The river is still rising.

UTICA, N. Y., March 17.—The water in this vicinity is three feet higher than ever before known. The Gas Works are effectually stopped; the fires are out and no gas can be furnished the citizens for some days to come.

The iron bridge across the river, built by the U. & B. R. Co., was carried away about one o'clock. Little Falls is the furthest point that has been reached to-day. There are about two miles of telegraph poles and wire down this side of Little Falls.—The extent of damage east of that place is unknown.

ROCHESTER, March 17—3:30 P. M.—There is the greatest flood in Rochester and vicinity ever known. The water in the river fills all the arches under the Aqueduct, and overflows the railroad bridge. It is several feet deep, running down Exchange street and flows across Buffalo street, near Arcade, filling all the cellars and covering the ground floors of many of the principal stores. No trains have left the city eastward on the Central or Genesee Valley Railroad since yesterday at 8 o'clock. The water is still rising, but it has subsided in the river at Mount Morris, it is hoped no great damage will result more than has already been done. The railroad bridge has been and is now in danger, but unless the water rises more, it will probably remain safe. The body of an unknown woman was found floating in Exchange street, having been washed down from above.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Recent storms seriously interfered with railroad travel throughout New York, and trains are temporarily drawn off on the Central & Hudson River, in this State. The Delaware, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehanna and Allegheny Rivers in Pennsylvania are enormously swollen, and are overflowing railroad tracks along their banks. Oil City is submerged, and great quantities of oil in barrels swept away.

APPAIRS AT MOBILE. Rebel dispatches from Mobile to the 11th inst., have been received. The Union forces were rapidly concentrating, and the enemy was preparing for an attack. MARY had ordered all able-bodied men into the ranks, and directed non-combatants to leave the city. The following dispatch, dated New Orleans, 11th inst., received via Cairo, intimates that the contemplated attack may be delayed: "The news from Dauphin Island, headquarters of the army operating against Mobile, General GAMBLE commanding in the absence of General CANBY is rather meager in a military point of view. Operations will not be commenced as soon as expected, and it may be delayed some two weeks, from reasons which are contraband. About 7 o'clock yesterday, P. M., a gale commenced blowing from the northwest, accompanied by a driving rain, during which the following casualties occurred: A schooner was broken from her anchorage and drifted down the Bay, dragging up the telegraph cable to Fort Morgan.—The United States transport Resolute was blown upon a sand ridge, near the main shore, at last accounts was in a critical position. Another transport, name unknown, was also stranded at Pelican Island, and with this continued storm it is feared that both will be completely lost." [Cin. Gazette.]

THE London correspondent of the Commonwealth says that in the Australian colonies the system of permitting the women to vote in municipal elections has been adopted. "It is decided that the women voted at least as wisely as the men; that they generally voted for the best educated candidate; that they showed contempt for the secrecy of the ballot; and that, espousing the causes which they took up with a heartiness and devotion incidental to the female character, they generally gave plumpers for the candidates of their choice."

The Democratic journals all disparage the inauguration ball, because they say the aristocracy of Washington society did not attend, and it was made up largely of the people. It would appear a singular Democratic complaint if it were not that Democracy means in this country abject servility to an aristocratic class.

A California correspondent of the Missouri Republican tells of seeing on exhibition in the Sanitary Fair in San Francisco, forty eight Bartlett pears on a single stem eight inches long. They were of average Bartlett size and stood out at right angles to the stem, completely enveloping it.

Important to Deserters.

(CIRCULAR NO. 1.)

WAR DEPARTMENT.
SHERMAN MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1865.

In conformity with the Proclamation of the President heretofore published, all officers and employees of the United States Army, who have deserted from their duty, are hereby notified that they are to be considered as deserters, and are to be treated as such.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the Act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled, 'An Act to amend the several acts relating to desertion from the military or naval service, and to provide for the punishment of deserters, and for other purposes,' requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of inquiry, and that any person who shall desert from the military or naval service, and who shall be found guilty of such desertion, shall be liable to be punished by death, or by imprisonment for life, or by imprisonment for a term of years, or by any other punishment that may be deemed proper by the court-martial or court of